
Try The Famous Llyra Hair Beautifier

If your Hairdresser Cannot Supply

you, get it from the nearest Drug Store
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THE SLAUGHTER SYSTEM

THE SLAUGHTER SYSTEM
3001 Lawton Ave. St. Louis, Mo.



A Quick, SAFE Way

to Straighten Hair!

NOW you can have smooth, straight hair—silky and easy to handle—without muss, trouble or danger. A newly patented device, the product of a Negro inventor's genius, makes hair straightening quick, easy and absolutely SAFE. Just a few strokes with this new invention and the most stubborn hair is straight, pliable, ready for

any style of coiffure. Away with messy greases and pomades, harmful chemicals and slow, dangerous instruments that may burn or cut the scalp! All these methods of straightening the hair have been made entirely out of date by

The Lee SAFETY



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The **Loe SAFETY** is not only safe but rapid. It has from four to six times the cutting surface of any other device for straightening the hair. It is quick and easily handled—can be used by anybody without help. Needed in every home, barber shop and beauty parlor. Made in four styles, the favorite being the **Loe Wizard**, illustrated here. *"Rating the patented safety razor—an exclusive Loe feature, not obtainable in any other straight-*

Don't lose this straightener is guaranteed.
I'm sure that you or your pet will like it.
Try this new invention at our risk: If your
dealer can't supply you, we'll send you your name
and address and we will forward a Lee Safety.
Windup Toy. On delivery, use the postman
only. He and postman. Try it today.
If you find it not exactly as represented, return
it and your money will be refunded. Send no
money just your name and address. A post-
card will do. Mail it today.

LEE SAFETY HAIR STRAIGHTENER CO.
Dept. 112-123 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMINGTON, MT.

Dayie F. Baker is a young lady of sixteen years, who is the daughter of her parents, Sunday-school member, of a Sunday larder. Her little friends remembered her with quite a number of useful gifts. The guests took the afternoon from 1 to 4 p. m.

The presence of Mrs. Annie Hedges and her family, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hedges, Mrs. Anna Donnell, Theodore K. and Della Johnson were particularly welcome. The guests were entertained by Mrs. M. E. Williams, assisted by Miss Marie Vail, captain of all honorers; the guest of Miss F. J. Swenson, and Mrs. J. W. Hedges.

Donnell was accompanied, in part, Thursday by little Miss Mary

is numbered with the ill. * * * Frank Slater and John Baker visited in Trout Lake Sunday. * * * Mr. J. Ernest Haring, having received his degree from the University and from the University of Chicago, is now a practicing Attorney with rooms comfortably located in Chicago, where he expects to remain indefinitely. Three clerks for him are coming from the United States. He has reached a small hotel, no other boy from Farmington. * * * The presence of the young lady of Mrs. S. O. Williams, a pioneer settler both at the church and in the world, was a great help. Mrs. Williams, a pioneer settler both at the church and in the world, was a great help. Mrs. Williams, a pioneer settler both at the church and in the world, was a great help.

endant owed a duty
as an agent of the

States itself, under this clause, directs the State to perform in the interest of the citizen. (Page 409, 154 Fed. Rep.)

A State Officer in attempting to af- further, I beg to suggest an examina-
ford, due account in a military case- tion of City of Chicago against General

...the process of a national government, and the representative of the State by the Constitution of the United States for the benefit of its citizens. The prisoner also, while confined and being protected against lawless violence, that he may have a trial according to the law of the land, is in the exercise or enjoyment of a right given him by the Constitution. Con-

Duties of Officers of the States as Prescribed for in the Bill

There remains to be considered the provisions of the bill, section 3—protection of the rights of the citizen. Its allegations are threefold. State laws with reference to the detection and punishment of crime are alleged to be engaged in mob or riotous acts and the penalties provided for "noncompliance with the law" are alleged to be excessive. The penalties are not even made dependent upon whether there has, in fact, been a riot or mob. The bill is to be enforced by a Federal court and com-

which is to have his State give him the benefit of due process of law, not by Federal prosecution observance of the law by policemen, sheriffs, prosecuting at-

therefore necessarily carries with it, and includes in it the right, privilege, and power to punish. The power to punish flows from lawless assault, which supersedes between the State and the citizen the ordinary rule of noninterference, prevents the citizen from punishing the offender, and thus, when the State is endeavoring to punish the offender, it is acting at the behest of the State. (Page 112.)

Continuing the court says:

"The State has power to punish the offender charged in the indictment that is the subject of this writ, and to punish the charges of an officer and breaching his duty, and that section 5506 and 5507 of the Penal Code, which are the offenses and are appropriate legislation to

must be discharged and the prisoner

And only did the argument before the Judiciary Committee follow the increasing in this case, but this bill clearly rests upon that reasoning. I am, therefore, very much surprised and somewhat pained, this opinion later in "computation case, the opinion by the same judge, reversed itself and in that

reversal was sustained by the Supreme Court. *5* The United States, however, police duties to state univers, but that it has power of general administrative

[illegible]

after the Hodges case was decided by

for the Holmes case was decided by the Supreme Court the case of Powell v. Alabama was before the circuit court, which had denied the Alabama case the same treatment. It was, naturally the same circumstances of fact and of law as the Alabama case had presented. The same facts were involved, the opinion for the court, not rendered in the Alabama case, was rendered in the case of Powell v. Alabama by the Supreme Court. The court refused to grant writs of habeas corpus to him not to follow his former counsel, but to follow the counsel of the Government, and reversed his position taken in the Alabama case and ordered the case to be remanded to the circuit court and the defendant discharged.

For the latter did not stop there. He went on to say that the Government appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the circuit court. The Supreme Court affirmed the authority of the Holmes case, affirmed the decision of the circuit court, and affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court in the defendant, Powell v. Two hundred and forty-two United States soldiers, who were taken to the United States again, with only the one case pending refused to accept the case of Powell v. Alabama as a precedent, and the Government, in the case of Powell v. Alabama, was not to follow the Holmes case, the Constitution.

In Ex parte Virginia, Justice Cal-

to the Federal Government jurisdiction, and had put in motion, in so

[illegible]

decided to be open to question, now. California the general power to fix the

California the general power to fix the rates of service charge. The city fix-
ing of a confiscatory rate in violation of
the due process clause of the Federal
Constitution. The jurisdiction of the Federal
court was challenged on the ground
that if the rate was confiscatory,
which would give the supreme court
jurisdiction, it was also in violation of
the due process clause of the Federal
Constitution and jurisdiction to that
court would be denied.

ed such a power for the Federal Gov. tion of the constitution of the State

[illegible][illegible][illegible]